What is claimed is:

1. A hard-drawn steel wire for spring excellent in fatigue strength and sag resistance containing:

C: 0.5-0.7mass% (hereinafter, referred to as %),

Si: 1.0-1.95%,

Mn: 0.5-1.5%, and

Cr: 0.5-1.5%,

the balance being essentially Fe and inevitable impurities,

and containing 5 particles/100μm^2 or less of carbides whose circle-equivalent diameters are 0.1 μm or more.

2. A steel wire according to claim 1, which further contains 0.05-0.5% of Ni.

3. A steel wire according to claim 1 or 2, which further contains 0.3% or less (excluding 0%) of Mo.

4. A hard-drawn spring excellent in fatigue strength and sag resistance, which is produced by coiling the steel wire according to any of claims 1 to 3.

5. A hard-drawn spring according to claim 4, wherein a difference derived by subtracting (R_-) from (R_+) is 500 MPa or less,

where (R_+) is a residual stress on an inner surface of said spring, and (R_-) is a residual stress on an outer surface of said spring.

6. A hard-drawn spring according to claim 5, wherein the surface is subjected to a shot peening treatment two times or more.

7. A hard-drawn spring according to claim 6, wherein a difference derived by subtracting (R_{s-}) from (R_{s+}) is 300 MPa or less,

where (R_{s+}) is a residual stress on an inner surface after subjected to said shot peening treatment, and (R_{s-}) is a residual stress on an outer surface after subjected to said shot peening treatment.

8. A hard-drawn spring according to claim 4, which has a surface with a maximum roughness height Ry of 10 μm or less.

9. A hard-drawn spring according to claim 4, which has a surface subjected to a nitriding treatment.

10. A hard-drawn spring according to claim 4, wherein a ratio of D/d is 9.0 or less, where D is a coil diameter of said spring, and d is a wire diameter of said spring.